

PEACE FIRST NEWS DELIGHTS SENATORS

Word From Paris of Sidetracking of League of Nations Applauded.

ALL FACTIONS GRATIFIED
Referendum on Covenant Proposed by Wilson Fast Growing in Favor.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Jubilant was caused in Senate circles to-day by news from Paris that the Peace Conference had determined to go forward with the formulation of a treaty of peace between the United States and the nations with which the United States has been associated in the war and the Central Powers.

It was accepted by the majority group members, who all along have opposed the inclusion of any scheme for the creation of a League of Nations as an integral part of the peace pact, as indicative of a sudden appreciation by the representatives of all the nations at the peace table that the two questions are separate and distinct. The contention advanced by Senators Lodge (Mass.), Knox (Pa.), Borah (Idaho), Reed (Ill.), Cummings (Iowa), Thomas (Col.) and Lorimer (W. Va.) that peace with Germany was the immediate duty of the conference was correct.

The Administration Senators expressed relief they had not been ready to adhere to the President's pronouncements of the indissoluble character of the relations between the peace treaty and the League of Nations. They had feared that Mr. Wilson's contentions in the Senate if need be, even with the certainty of defeat confronting them. But now that the conferees have reached the opinion that the peace treaty and the League of Nations are separate and distinct, they feel easier. It would have been an unpleasant thing, they said privately, to have been asked to vote on a peace treaty which they were at liberty to help the majority ratify an unbecoming peace treaty.

Many Weeks Wasted.
The Administration men recognize the justice of the contentions so frequently made by the opposition to the altruistic efforts of President Wilson, that the weeks spent in the present crisis in striving to form a League of Nations with a whole world nominally at war were wasted and out of which waste of time there has grown spirit of national strength, of national will, of human life and of material things. This accounts for the pettiness of the pro-League arguments in the Senate in the face of the appalling which the opposition was giving the President's pet program.

It was with a grim sort of satisfaction that the opposition leaders read the announcements from Paris. Their views summed up in a single sentence by Senator Fletcher (Vt.), "The peace treaty is a thing of the past. The peace conference has wasted the opportunity of the past three weeks to prepare the terms of peace in Europe."

The somewhat suggestive remark of the Pacific Coast states, which were repeated by other leaders, but the broad suggestion was not amplified. Mr. Pinckney continued.

The long delay since the signing of the armistice has kept the economic and social conditions of the world unsettled. It cannot adjust their minds and activities to the new order of things until they know what that new order is to be. The psychological effect upon the world of the peace from which Europe has been suffering since the armistice was signed is an important factor in the situation.

Most Outline New Boundaries.
In the redemption of permanent social and political activities in the peaceful and orderly movement of the daily life of people it is essential. If there is to be contentment and satisfaction, security and order, that the world should have a definite mental picture of the world in which they live and the relations and character of the different nations. And so it has become urgent that permanent boundaries and governments should be reestablished in Europe, so that people may know the conditions with which they have to deal in building their new lives and fortunes.

Need Is Jubilant.
Senator Reed, leader of the Democratic opposition to the League of Nations, was no less jubilant than the Republicans. Said he:

"The thing to do is to make peace first. Until we have peace we will not know the basis of the next step to take. If peace is made right the menace of war will be gone for a long time. American peace would be made in the right way; they want the heartaches of the mothers and wives and daughters relieved; they want the money put back to use; they want the fearful expense of maintaining the army taken from the already heavily burdened taxpayers."

It would be all right. If Mr. Wilson's amendments were put in their would not be left for the League.

Favors a Referendum.
"If any man is so intent upon interlocking the project of permanent peace with an idealistic dream of a League of Nations as to be actuated by the motive to force the League through the Senate merely as a part of the peace treaty so that it cannot of itself be defeated. To attempt to force the League of Nations through as a part of the peace treaty in this way would be a clear violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and any man who attempts it in my judgment would subject himself to the severest condemnation. I believe that anything that involves a fundamental change in the structure of government ought to be submitted to a vote of the people. For that reason I believe the League of Nations ought to be submitted to the people by a referendum vote."

People Want Peace First.
"The only purpose there could be in making the League as a part of the peace treaty is to make it impossible to make an endeavor to make peace without the League. I do not believe in the present constitution of the League of Nations, but I am most anxious for the peace and desire of bringing our troops home, would vote for it as they would not vote if they had the opportunity to consider the League of Nations apart from the peace treaty."

Borah Also for Referendum.
Senator Borah said: "As I have said repeatedly in speeches on the League of Nations common sense calls for the separation of the League covenant from the peace treaty. It would be contrary to every principle of fairness to force the consideration of the two propositions jointly. The world wants peace and should have it without delay. The League of Nations is the most momentous issue ever presented to the American people, and it should be subjected to the most careful scrutiny and discussion. Time should be allowed for submitting the question to a nation-wide popular referendum. The general peace treaty, which all the world wants without delay, should be passed and while we are settling the League of Nations issue."

Senator Fletcher (Fla.), Administration Democrat, also was gratified. He said: "I believe the President has adopted the wise policy in separating the constitution of the League from the peace treaty. There should be no delay in ratifying the general peace treaty and delay would be inevitable if the two propositions were coupled in the Senate. I know the Senate well enough to realize that it will submit to it. I am a strong believer in the League, but I believe that time will be saved and the settling of the whole issue expedited by the separation of the two matters."

SAYS HATE OF WILSON STIRS LEAGUE FOES

Cummings, Democratic Chief, Scores Senators.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Cummings, recently chosen chairman of the Democratic National Committee, defended the League of Nations to-day in the general discussion by blaming opposition to the covenant on personal animosity to President Wilson on the part of Senatorial opponents.

By contrast Mr. Cummings sought to make it appear that Senatorial opponents to the plan are not patriotic. He contrasted the position of these Senators to "the patriotic attitude of former President Taft."

As in every defense of the League plan thus far advanced by every one from Mr. Wilson down no effort was made to meet the arguments brought forward against the covenant.

Mr. Cummings said that "no one who is in his heart of hearts desires the creation of a League of Nations has any hesitancy in giving the President hearty and sympathetic support."

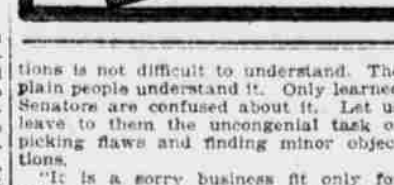
Reverting again to Mr. Taft he said that the ex-President had been the first to realize that the draft of the covenant was framed by representatives of a great many nations after the fullest consideration.

Pays Respects to Senators.
Returning to his attack on the Senators who advocate that peace treaty be finished first and made a separate document, Mr. Cummings said:

"Practical results, however, can be achieved only by Mr. Taft's leading his whole-hearted support to the effort to make the peace commission to prepare a satisfactory treaty. The opposition Senators have no such high regard for the League."

EGYPTIAN DEITIES

The Utmost in Cigarettes
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette



30¢

HOUSE G. O. P. S PLAN WAR AGAINST MANN

Longworth to Rally Forces to Depose Discredited Illinoisan.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, March 12.—The fact that Representative Mann (Ill.) and some of his supporters apparently have obtained control of the Republican organization of the next House does not mean that this will be the way in which the House will be organized. There is to be a determined fight made against the Mann domination of the Committee on Commerce, the floor leadership, the committee assignments and everything else that the Mann forces obtained.

Representative Longworth (Ohio) is ready to make a real fight lasting from now until Congress convenes in special session. He made an announcement to this effect to-day.

The selections made by the Republican conference a short time ago are not ending yet. They have to be ratified by the caucus on Monday next preceding the beginning of the next session of Congress. Before that comes Mr. Longworth hopes to have around him the anti-Mann members of the House to the point where his organization plans can be defeated as decisively as he himself was defeated for the Speakership.

This fight promises to be a real one from all indications. The fact that Representative Gilett (Mass.) beat Mann in the caucus for the Speakership just two to one in the Speakership contest is counted upon heavily to show that although through a slip up of the Gilett supporters the Mann domination of the House was assured, it will not be a giant's task to rouse the anti-Mann members to action again.

In this regard the failure of the President to call Congress together again in special session immediately has proved a blessing to the members of the House opposed to the old Mann idea. Had they been called to the Capitol for a special session they would have meant the ratification of the Mann slate without time to make any plans to overturn it.

Now that element has been removed and an intelligent warfare against the Mann slate is expected to result in substitution of the new slate for the old one. The fight against the Mann slate is expected to be a hard one. As things are at present Mr. Mann would have more power by far than would Gilett as Speaker and the fight headed by Mr. Longworth is to put an end to that possibility.

There is grave fear shared by nearly every Republican that Mann will engage in a feud with the Senators like Lodge, upon whom Mr. Mann places blame for his defeat and it is to obviate this that the fight against the Illinois member is to be made. Then too there is the selection of Representative Mondell (Wyo.) as the House leader. While his war record is not as bad as Mr. Mann's, it is not a good one by any means and is regarded as being only slightly better than the record of the Republican backing for Speaker.

As things are at present Mr. Mann would have more power by far than would Gilett as Speaker and the fight headed by Mr. Longworth is to put an end to that possibility.

There is grave fear shared by nearly every Republican that Mann will engage in a feud with the Senators like Lodge, upon whom Mr. Mann places blame for his defeat and it is to obviate this that the fight against the Illinois member is to be made. Then too there is the selection of Representative Mondell (Wyo.) as the House leader. While his war record is not as bad as Mr. Mann's, it is not a good one by any means and is regarded as being only slightly better than the record of the Republican backing for Speaker.

WILSON NAMES NEW CIVIL SERVICE HEADS

Reorganization of the Board Comes as Surprise.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—President Wilson's determination to reorganize the Civil Service Commission, with the fact that he had asked for the resignations of two members, Herman W. Craven and Charles M. Galloway, became known to-day with the announcement at the White House of the appointment of two new Commissioners, Martin A. Morrison of Indiana and George R. Wales of Vermont.

One vacancy in the commission already existed, John A. McElhenny having resigned several weeks ago, and a portion in Hayti, but as Mr. Galloway's resignation has not yet been received at the White House, the appointment of the two new Commissioners was a surprise.

The letters asking for the resignations of Commissioners Galloway and Craven were dispatched just before the President left on his return trip to France, and were said to have contained no reason for the request. Mr. Galloway would make no statement to-night, but he might have something to say to-morrow.

Friends of the Commissioner in Congress communicated with the President by telegram in an effort to have Mr. Wilson withdraw his demand for Mr. Galloway's resignation, but it was said that the new commission would be appointed. No explanation of the President's decision to reorganize the commission was given.

SLEEPING SICKNESS FOLLOWS INFLUENZA

Pennsylvania Girl Dies After Being Drowsy Ten Days.
Special Despatch to THE SUN.
PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., March 12.—One death has resulted here from "sleeping sickness" after influenza, and another from the strange malady is recovering as the result of an operation performed by physicians.

Mary Junko, 11 years old, died from the disease yesterday after sleeping for ten days. Everything known to medical science was utilized in an effort to arouse the child. She was a victim of influenza to begin with.

Mrs. John Wild, 38, was near death when she was awakened. She was stricken with influenza three months ago and was ill for some time. Three weeks ago she became drowsy and fell asleep. Efforts to arouse her were unavailing and it was decided to operate upon her. The operation was performed yesterday and a quart of blood was drawn from one of her veins. Soon afterward when asked to get up, she opened her eyes and it is believed to be recovering.

ROSSENWASSERS ARE FREED.
Employees and Two Army Officers Acquitted of Conspiracy.
Judge Garvin of the Federal court in Brooklyn dismissed yesterday the indictments against sixteen defendants who have been on trial for the past three weeks on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government in the manufacture and delivery of war equipment. Those acquitted are Morris and Leo Rosenswasser, and two army officers, Col. Harry H. Hirsch and Lieut. Colonel of the Quartermasters Corps, Abraham Weiss, Jacob Rosenberg, Louis Levy, Harry Gersonovitz, Isaac Merlis, Abraham L. Lamm, and Samuel Schwartz. Leslie Copeland, William Sam, Abraham Friedman and Lewis Silverman, inspectors of the Quartermasters Corps, the firm of Rosenswasser Brothers, also a defendant, was acquitted.

The indictment against the concern was returned by the Federal grand jury in 1918. It specified that the defendants conspired to defraud the Government by sending to the army, navy, aviation corps, signal corps and cavalry regiments "defective in measurement, material and workmanship."

HOOVER PREDICTION BOOSTS CORN PRICE

Farmers Hold Back Their Commodity Until They Get Sum They Want.
ARGENTINE CROP IS BIG
It Is Being Purchased at 20 Cents a Bushel Less Than Indiana Rate.

The declaration of Herbert C. Hoover in Paris last Sunday that "it looks as though we might see wheat at \$3.50 a bushel" (the Government fixed price is \$3.26) has excited the farmers of the country, according to reports now being received by men in the grain business. Knowing that the prices of corn, oats and other commodities are influenced by the price of wheat and having faith in Mr. Hoover's ability as a trader, the farmers are holding back their corn from the markets with the acknowledged intention of waiting for top notch prices.

Meantime the price of American corn has advanced since Mr. Hoover made his bullish statement on wheat and millions of bushels of Argentine corn have been sold to the United States at 20 cents a bushel under the price of American corn. Argentina has 50,000,000 bushels of exportable surplus of old crop and 175,000,000 bushels of estimated exportable surplus of new crop.

It is generally understood that American farmers appreciate the fact that the price of wheat is a good thing for the farmer, but they do not hesitate to say that they would not be transacting good business if they didn't do what Mr. Hoover's prediction is inviting them to do.

Indiana Man Speaks.
It was learned yesterday on excellent authority that the Corn Products Refining Company recently wired a corn shipper in Indiana that it had just purchased corn from the Argentine to be delivered in New York at 20 cents a bushel under the price that the Indiana corn man was asking for his corn delivered in New York. The Indiana man was so upset over the statement that he telephoned the Corn Products Refining Company's buyer to verify the contents of the message.

The Indiana corn man said that because of Mr. Hoover's statement that wheat might go to \$3.50 a bushel it had been impossible for his firm to purchase a single carload of grain at various stations adjacent to the corn fields. The point of his talk was that the farmers were so impressed by Mr. Hoover's declaration that still higher prices were coming that they would sell corn, oats, rye, barley or anything else now in order to get the benefits later.

Speculators are being chartered on the basis of \$24 a long bushel, which is equivalent to forty bushels of corn to the ton. The freight charges, figure out about one cent a bushel from Argentina to New York. The farmer in the interior of Argentina gets somewhere around 30 cents a bushel for his corn. Farmers say that Argentina's supply of corn, including wheat stocks, is about three years which have accumulated because of lack of tonnage would be sufficient to supply New York's industrial interests going.

In general, for at least twelve months to come, it takes a steamer from New York to make a trip from Argentina to this port.

American Farm Reserves.
The trade expected that the Government's report of United States farm reserves would not be over 75,000,000 bushels of corn, and consequently when the announcement was made that on March 15 there were 85,000,000 bushels of corn in the farmers' hands all hands were much surprised. It began to look as if the big supply in sight might work for the good of the consumer and bring down the price, but Mr. Hoover's bullish statement as to the possibility of \$3.50 wheat provided the excuse for keeping the price high. At the same time the inevitable result that the price has advanced.

Many men on the Produce Exchange are asking for a statement from Congress to make an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 to pay the farmer the difference between the guaranteed price of \$2.00 for wheat and the world market price of \$2.50. Mr. Hoover's price on the 1919 crop if Mr. Hoover was so confident that the price of wheat might go to \$3.50 a bushel. Some of them assert that the Food Administration has done everything in its power to maintain prices of corn, oats, rye, barley, and wheat at the high of the high cost of living. It is to official interviews and nothing else.

LAWYERS FIGHT IN FITZGERALD CONTEST

German Spy Charges Made in Boston Court Room.
BOSTON, March 12.—An exchange of blows between contending counsel and others appeared imminent twice to-day at the hearing of the protest of Peter P. Tague against the election of John P. Fitzgerald to succeed him in the Tenth Congressional District. Deputy Marshals were obliged to preserve order among spectators who had broken down the courtroom railings in their eagerness to take a part in the proceedings.

During a recess counsel for Tague became involved in a dispute and were separated by friends. One of the lawyers said to the other: "You are a German spy."

Verbal clashes developed first when formal campaigner O'Connell read from a newspaper published by former Mayor Fitzgerald in 1906 an article charging Martin M. Lomasney, Democratic leader, who supported Fitzgerald in the Congressional campaign, with being a grafter. Lomasney admitted the article had appeared but denied he had ever taken a nickel. The article was a series of charges and counter charges in which the word "liar" appeared.

Counsel for Tague brought out in his cross-examination of Mr. Lomasney that the Democratic organization headed by Lomasney had paid printing bills for the Republican candidate in the Congressional campaign.

It was announced that Fitzgerald, who returned here from Palm Beach to-day, would be called as a witness.

BERNSTORFF FILM WINS

Justice Colahan Refuses to Constitute Motion Picture.
Justice Colahan indicated yesterday that he would not constitute a motion picture with the explanation made by Miss Pauline Lewis of this friendship she has for the Countess von Bernstorff, which prompted her to attempt the suppression of a motion picture which depicts the wife of the former German Ambassador in the United States as his accomplice in plotting and propaganda work.

The injunction sought by Miss Lewis against the C. R. Macauley Photoplay, Inc., producers of the film, was denied. Justice Colahan remarked that there was a grave question whether Miss Lewis's status with regard to her friendship for the Countess entitles her to institute such an action. He decided that the question of an injunction is one for disposition in the trial of the suit for \$100,000 damages, which Miss Lewis has instituted against the film company. The plaintiff is described by her attorney as "a San Francisco society woman."

Gets \$75,000 for Loss of Legs.
CLEVELAND, March 12.—A Jury in Common Pleas Court here to-day awarded Victor D. Miller \$75,000 in his action against the Pennsylvania Railroad for the loss of his legs. The suit was for \$100,000. The highest previous verdict in a county court in Ohio for personal injuries was \$35,000.

Justice Colahan indicated yesterday that he would not constitute a motion picture with the explanation made by Miss Pauline Lewis of this friendship she has for the Countess von Bernstorff, which prompted her to attempt the suppression of a motion picture which depicts the wife of the former German Ambassador in the United States as his accomplice in plotting and propaganda work.

SAKS & COMPANY

Broadway at 34th Street
Chiffon Taffeta Frocks for Women
Bead-Embroidered
At \$29.50
The smartest frock we have seen for Spring. Dressy enough for matinee wear, yet not too dressy for street use.

Blouse is handsomely beaded, and the skirt has short pointed tunic as shown in the most exclusive imported models.
Fashioned of soft, lustrous Chiffon Taffeta—the kind that clings to the figure—giving a very slender appearance. Obtainable in Navy, Taupe, Black, Copenhagen Blue, and Grey, Sizes 34 to 44.

Women's New Spring Capes, Coats and Dolman Wraps

twelve distinct and very charming styles
At \$28
A very modest price, but certainly a liberal selection.

The wraps drape very gracefully from the shoulders, and the coats show to advantage the charm of the very successful straight line silhouette.

The Materials
Wool Velour, Men's Wear Serge, Poplin and Gabardine
some with trimming of Flat Silk Braid. All colors and sizes 34 to 46. One style pictured.

Exceptional Values—Pierced Silver Frame Bags at \$8.50

Exact Duplicates of High-Priced Imported Dutch Silver Frame Bags
The frames of these beautiful bags are exact copies of those attached to bags costing \$65 and more. Stamped upon them, in relief, are quaint Dutch rural scenes.

The bags proper are of Silk Moire, lined with figured silks of unusual elegance.

They may be had in Black and Navy Blue. Illustrated

John Muir & Co. Odd Lots 61 Broadway, N.Y.

